

AGENTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

WALKER, EVANS & CO., Charleston, S. C.  
JOHN T. SOAN, Jr., Columbia, S. C.  
W. H. B. TOWN, General Agent.

South Carolina bonds were quoted in New York on Monday last—old 93; new 82½.

We have received an invitation to attend the annual celebration of the "Ugly Club" at the University of South Carolina, on Thursday, 30th of June.

It has been suggested that a meeting of the citizens of Anderson should be held on Saturday in June, to appoint delegates to the State Convention in Columbia on the 15th proximo. The call for such a meeting will probably appear in our next issue.

Beware of A. J. HITCHCOCK & Co., 148 Fulton street, New York, who propose to furnish their "confidential" friends with any amount of counterfeit money. It is only a variation of the villainies heretofore exposed in these columns.

MAY TERM.—The Sessions business occupied two days of the Circuit Court, now sitting at this place, resulting in two convictions and two acquittals, for minor offences, we believe. The civil business was taken up yesterday morning, and we hear it surmised that the Court will probably adjourn on Saturday next.

It will not be forgotten that Old John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie will exhibit at this place on Monday next. The fun-loving are intent on hearing the clown, while a large number of our acquaintances are ready with an excuse to take the children to see the animals. At any rate, we calculate on seeing an immense crowd here on that occasion.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The dry season has at last ended, and we are gratified to report excellent rains in this section. On Monday night last, this vicinity was favored with good showers, and as we write (Wednesday morning) a steady rain is falling. The effect will be highly beneficial upon the crops, and farmers can now rejoice at their prospects. The drought lasted five weeks, but no serious damage accrued, except to the oat crop.

The remains of Mr. JOHN L. HUMPHREYS did not reach this place until Saturday evening last. A large crowd of friends and acquaintances were assembled at the depot, and the body was carried to Masonic Hall, where it remained until next morning. The funeral services took place at Roberts' Church on Sunday, Rev. W. E. WALTERS officiating. The untimely death of Mr. H. is truly lamented by our people, among whom he was reared and by whom he was warmly esteemed.

A contest has been progressing between Radical members of Congress as to who will immortalize himself by getting in the first negro at West Point. It has been tried from Massachusetts, Tennessee and Mississippi, and even SOLOMON L. HOGE has entered the lists from South Carolina, but so far the negro cadet business has failed. We suggest that every effort in this direction be suspended, until WHITTAKER is returned to Congress! What he does not know and cannot accomplish in the cadet line, is not worth seeking.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The Edgefield Advertiser contains an announcement from its worthy proprietor, D. B. DUNN, Esq., that he will sell an interest in that office. The paper is doing a thriving business, and a rare opportunity is here presented for a profitable investment. The office is unencumbered, and either a half or two-thirds interest can be secured. The proprietor has immediate use for a certain amount of money, and this is the only reason for placing a share upon the market. We know of no better investment for a reasonable amount of capital.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—It will be seen, on reference to the notice which has been published in our columns for the last several weeks, that the Sons of Temperance propose to celebrate the anniversary of their re-organization on Saturday next, 28th inst. Revs. S. A. WEBER and W. A. HODGES are the speakers announced for the occasion, and we are satisfied that a numerous auditory will greet these gentlemen. The Baptist Church has been secured, and the friends of the Temperance cause are cordially invited to fill the spacious building, and lend their countenance to the young men engaged in this good work.

Important Decision.

At the recent term of the Court of General Sessions of this County, a decision of some importance was rendered by his Honor, Judge ORR. A warrant for bastardy, some time ago had been referred for trial to WARREN D. WILKES, Esq., Magistrate. The defendant, by his attorney, J. P. REED, Esq., filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court. The Magistrate was disposed to sustain the plea to the jurisdiction, but over-ruled it, in order that the case might be sent up on appeal to the Circuit Court. On Monday last, the whole case was fully argued by MR. REED for the defendant, and Solicitor PERRY on behalf of the State. After consideration, Judge ORR decided to sustain the plea to the jurisdiction, and held, that under the present state of the law, neither Magistrates nor Trial Justices have the right to try cases of bastardy. His Honor distinctly stated that the law imposing a penalty for bastardy was not repealed, and reserved to himself the right to decide, upon a case presented, whether the Court of Sessions did have the right to try such offence. We drew the inference that the Court of Sessions would take cognizance of bastardy.

The Laurensville Herald says that Carolus A. Simpson, son of Dr. J. W. Simpson of Laurens, has returned to his home after an absence of upwards of four years in Europe, where he has been completing his education. Mr. Simpson left the South Carolina College to enter the Confederate service when quite a boy. In January, 1865, he entered the department of Arts, but subsequently entered the Royal College of Surgeons, from which he has but a few weeks since graduated with distinction.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

In the absence of your "knight of the quill," I propose to report the proceedings of our recent village excitement and rallying festival, in the way of a regular old-fashioned May Party, given by the pupils of Mrs. Murray's School on Thursday evening, 19th inst., at her residence.

Whilst all classes, trades and professions are busy with their conventions and celebrations for mutual aid and pleasure, and as there has been such a dearth even of amusements here, it was very reasonable that this Floral Festival for bloom and beauty, mirth and joy, should summon our people together once more, (confined mostly to patrons and friends of the school, of course), as in the gala days ante bellum when our female institution—Johnson University—was in its prime, and so oft enlivened the village by similar scenes. Alas! alas! that the vandal raiders should have desecrated our Alma Mater, and the stern misfortunes of war should have scattered far and wide her teachers, pupils and finances. A remnant of these pupils gathered there, this bright May evening, to compare it with those well-remembered scenes; and as the vine-wreathed platform in the garden, with its glittering lights, and the thronging multitude appeared, when the curtains unrolled and displayed the brilliant coronation scene, with the gay young flower-decked maidens, (of whom the rosy dawn, Aurora, and the resplendent Night, with the tall, regal form and Eastern features of the chosen Queen of the hour, Miss MARIA LEDBETTER—daughter of the brave Major of Orr's Regiment, who fell in the path of glory and honor—were most conspicuous)—all seen only in quiet tableaux this time—then indeed were the slumbering years and memories of glad May days again awakened in our breasts for a brief, bright spell, and we thought with Longfellow—

"Maiden, that read'st this simple rhyme,  
Enjoy thy youth—it will not stay;  
Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime—  
For, oh! it is not always May!"

Thanks to the Anderson Brass Band for adding so much to the charms of the occasion, as their enlivening strains bursting upon the night air between the scenes were truly inspiring, especially to those secluded from the noisy world, of varied pleasures! Soon these bright visions ended and the crowd of old and young, grave and gay, pressed on through the hospitable mansion to seek new pleasures—music and refreshments, and social re-union with friends.

By the way, I wonder why it is that our citizens are so seldom assembled these days in such places of social intercourse, when they were once so frequent here, and rendered our town eminently agreeable. Besides numerous school fetes, picnics and private parties, there used to be many charitable attractions to summon us together, such as Floral Feasts, Fairs, Hot Suppers, Concerts, Charades and Tableaux—all of which tend to relax and genialize the care-taxed, dull-spirited, plodding mortals who need such refreshments oftentimes in this work-a-day, sin-hardened world! All other nations seem to possess more of this taste for innocent pastimes and pleasures, as interludes to life's busier scenes, than the ever-active Americans. Perhaps, if our people would return to some of these pleasures—the old forgetting while their troubles incident upon our many national and individual misfortunes, and the young for the purpose of learning more refinement of manner and elevation of tastes which these things are calculated to effect—there might be a change for the better, in the tone of our somewhat rude and unsophisticated society as at present visible. Let those who have the means return to their wonted liberality, when a Fire Engine is called for to protect their property, or funds are needed to repair our neglected churches and graveyards, and all similar desirable purposes—being assured that "bread cast upon the waters shall return to us after many days." And be it remembered, my sisters, the appointed Southern anniversary to deck the graves of our soldier dead has this year passed unnoted by us, and if now too late to pay our floral tributes to the memories of our heroes asleep in the village churchyards, let us improve and beautify their resting places, besides those of other kindred and friends, and henceforth keep sacred this solemn Memorial Day! And thus, in fulfilling all of the social duties of life, we may be better prepared for re-union beyond this world—in the Eden of bliss, reserved for the "finally faithful."

Editor's Table.

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The June number is as fresh and beautiful as a bouquet of newly plucked roses. The profuse display of artistic engravings, elegant summer fashions, and other entertaining features, is perfectly bewildering. We do not wonder that the ladies are so partial to this model magazine. Extraordinary inducements are promised in the way of premiums, among which is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for only twenty subscribers. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 838 Broadway, New York. Three dollars per annum.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA.—The current number furnishes a grand entertainment for the juveniles. Beautiful engravings, stories, puzzles, games, together with a chromo picture with each number, are among the numerous attractions of this interesting monthly.

THE MORNING STAR.—This valuable exchange has recently appeared in a shining new dress. It is ably and carefully edited, and furnishes an unusual amount of reading matter for the low price of its daily issue. Published by Wm. H. BERNARD, Wilmington, N. C., at \$7.00 per annum.

THE GEORGETOWN TIMES.—The last number of this paper announces that Mr. JOHN W. TARBOW has disposed of one-half interest in the office to Mr. JOSEPH DOAK, and that the Times will hereafter be published by the firm of TARBOW & DOAK. We wish them an age of prosperity and remunerative business.

THE AMERICAN GROCER, a weekly trade journal, published at 161 William street, New York, by JOHN DABRY & Co., for \$3 per annum in advance, comes to us this week with a new and beautiful head, indicating in its design the widespread interests it so ably represents. The contents are so directly important to the trade that we do not see how any grocer or country merchant would consent to be without it weekly. It would be impossible to find so much valuable information on the subjects on which it treats elsewhere in the same space; while its market reports from all parts of the world, its price current and its advertisements make it indispensable to the merchant who desires to keep a record of events in which he is interested.

A VALUABLE WORK.—We are pleased to find on our table the "Southern Cultivator Receipt Book," a compilation of about four hundred recipes, which have been published within the last few years in that sterling agricultural monthly, the Southern Cultivator. They are now re-published in pamphlet form, and we advise every one of our readers to secure a copy at once. One cannot make a better investment with the same amount of money, and the price being so low (only fifty cents) places it within the reach of all. Address, G. D. CAMP, Book-keeper of the "Southern Cultivator," Athens, Ga.

Hon. John Foster, an ex-Mayor of Augusta, died last week.

One hundred women are studying law at this time in the United States.

Rev. E. G. Gage, a Methodist minister, died at Greenville last Saturday.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

BELTON, S. C., May 21, 1870.

DEAR HOYT: The traveller by rail from Columbia to Greenville or Walhalla, passes the town of Belton, pauses a moment and rushes on, giving it but a momentary thought. Let us, however, talk a little about a place that is quite as large as Anderson, if it had the houses, and whose local history far ante-dates it. Along the waters of Broadmouth Creek, which heads near Belton, and flows south-east into the Saluda, settlers from Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina located at an early period; and among the Cox's, Mattison's, Brown's, Telford's, Acker's, Breazeale's, and others, we recognize the honored descendants of honored sires, who first "felled the forest and tilled the soil." At the "Sally Reid old place," an adventurous band of emigrants from Ninety-Six built a cabin and attempted a settlement. Soon afterwards, a band of hostile Cherokee Indians surrounded the house, and burned it and the settlers together. None escaped but a negro, who fled to the post at Ninety-Six and told of the massacre; whereupon Capt. Robert Maxwell raised a company of Rangers, and repaired to this region to avenge the outrage.

But what of Belton? At that day, the place was called Sugar Hill, and was settled and owned by Peter Hall and Nathan McManahan. Peter, who was a brother-in-law of the Rev. Robert King, lived in a cabin near the Academy spring. He sold out his possessions at an early day, and removed we know not where. McManahan, who lived on the east side of the railroad, one winter's night, took a drop too much at a still-house and froze to death. His place was purchased by Ephraim Mayfield, who finally cut his throat in an adjacent swamp. Many changes took place until a railroad was built, a depot established, and a town laid out, and Sugar Hill gave place to Belton—so called in honor of the great and good John Belton O'Neal.

For a period since the war, the town made no progress in population or wealth. Within the present year, a marked improvement is manifest, and we confidently predict for Belton a bright future. Town lots have recently been sold at a fair price to gentlemen of means, who intend to improve and settle upon them. We have a flourishing Academy, under the care of Lattimer; two Churches, Baptist and Presbyterian; a good hotel, owned and supervised by G. W. McGee; four stores, owned respectively by Austin & Davis, Cox & Mitchell, A. J. Stringer and Dean & Willingham, the latter of whom will soon have ready a mammoth two-story building, to be used as a business house, and also on the second floor for the meeting of Belton Lodge, No. 130, A. F. M.; three Blacksmith Shops; one Lawyer and Trial Justice; three Physicians, Drs. E. M. and W. C. Brown, and G. R. Dean; two Wood-work Shops, by Wm. Holmes and Taylor, Brown & Dean. Thus you see that we have a variety of pursuits, callings and business, and we know that each department is in the hands of sagacious and energetic men, who know not the word fail. Handsome private residences are being built, and others will be erected. Friend McGee has determined upon rearing a large brick hotel, and Messrs. Taylor, Brown & Dean have recently erected, and now have in successful operation, a wagon and coach factory, with the latest and most approved machinery, propelled by steam, for doing the varied work required in the coach and wagon manufacture. This establishment is under the management of G. W. Taylor and G. W. Hyde, than whom no more skilled mechanics, in their line, can be found. We learn that Taylor, Brown & Dean also intend to gin and pack cotton in this establishment. Success to them and the other enterprising men of Belton. What Sugar Hill will aspire to in the future, who can tell?

Our farmers have also caught the spirit of improvement, and are found employing better implements and a larger quantity of fertilizers. A drought of six weeks, however, causes a feeling of depression among our agriculturists. Much of the wheat crop will not be tall enough to harvest, and the heads of that which can be cut do not promise a large yield. So far, but sorry stands of cotton have been secured; and as for corn, too little has been planted.

Long ago, we promised to write out for your paper some reminiscences of the war; this promise we will endeavor to redeem at an early day.

WARREN.

A Washington letter, in speaking of the Whittemore canvass in this State, says: "An effort has been made to show that Whittemore was unopposed in selling his local independence; and that if he did in this instance, that high state of morality, for which Congressmen of the present day are so noted, it was his only sin, and has been fully expiated. But there are some other facts in Mr. Whittemore's brief and inglorious Congressional career, even less creditable to him than the selling of a cadetship. Mr. Whittemore's residence is at Darlington. The most usually travelled route to Washington—in fact, the only direct route—is as follows: From Darlington to Florence, 12 miles; from Florence to Richmond, via Wilmington, Weldon, and Petersburg, and from Richmond to Washington via Aquia Creek, 492 miles. Mr. Whittemore was elected State senator the same time he was elected a member of Congress. He left home as a State senator for the State Capitol, and, after the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment and the election of United States senators, in which he participated, he started to Washington via Charleston. In his mileage account, as an M. C., he charged from Darlington to Columbia and round that way to Washington, six hundred and thirty-two miles (instead of four hundred ninety-two miles); and also drew mileage from the State from his home to Columbia and back. This was done on four several occasions. Mr. Whittemore also held both positions, drawing pay as a State senator of South Carolina and as a member of Congress, until the former position, which he had better resign the former position, which he did. And such is the man who is coming to Washington to claim the seat from which he was so recently expelled."

In a speech in Richmond, a night or two ago, ex-Governor Henry A. Wise asserted that the war being over and he having made an honorable capitulation, he would, rather than permit his forefinger and thumb to touch the pen to sign the test oath, have had his right hand cut from the wrist joint and nailed to a post to point the way to a gibbet.

A Mississippi paper declares that the capital at Jackson is in a dangerous condition, and calls upon the Legislature to move out of it at once. If the building is going to fall the Legislature should stay right where it is. When the calamity comes let every man be found sternly mashed to his post.

Interesting Debate in the United States Senate.

On Tuesday, 14th inst., an interesting and significant debate sprang up in the United States Senate on the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut opened the debate with one of the most powerful speeches of the session, in which he rebuked the relentless, proscription policy of the extreme Radicals. He was ably supported by Mr. SAWYER, of this State, who boldly avowed his opposition to proscription and disfranchisement, and tersely stated our deplorable condition in being obliged to take, as Federal officeholders, either incompetent or racially individuals. His speech brought out the colored Senator from Mississippi, and in behalf of his race, he declared in favor of amnesty and against entailing disabilities upon the Southern people. The debate is considered in Washington as tending to a disruption of the Radical party in the Senate. We append a report of the proceedings:

Mr. Ferry (Rep., Conn.) proposed a modification of his amendment, the purpose of which he stated to be to prevent the creating of any further political disabilities than now existed. He proceeded to reply to a criticism upon his speech on a previous day by the Senator from Indiana (Morton) to the effect that the speech was one that would suit Southern rebels and Northern Democrats remarkably well, but would carry dismay to the hearts of Union men in the South. He denied the right of that Senator to foist his own opinions upon the Senate and assume to make them the embodiment of the views of the whole Union party South and the Republican party North. He was willing that his own record as a Republican should be contrasted with that of the Senator from Indiana. He (Mr. Ferry) claimed to speak for the Union men of the South, in advocating a general removal of political disabilities, and referred to the Republican candidates in that section in support of his assertion. The Senator (Mr. Morton) had referred to Georgia, and was constantly holding up that State as a place of crime and disorder. But if the destinies of Georgia had been in the hands of men of high patriotism, and not of those who had trailed the party banner in the dust, and whose only aim seemed to be their own pecuniary advancement, affairs would have been different. He denied the stories and telegrams manufactured by order of a venal press in Washington City, containing representations upon which no legislator could rely. He read from a letter of a correspondent (Morris K. Jessup), who he said, was a well known merchant of New York, to the effect that he had travelled through the greater part of Georgia, and from contact with people and his opportunities of information, he believed that the representations made at Washington respecting a rebellious state of affairs in the State were false; that he had seen and heard nothing but a strong desire to accept the situation and let bygones be bygones. Mr. Ferry asserted that the Republican party of the North were in favor of removing political disabilities. The entire Republican press of New York, with its mighty influence, and circulating now to one end of the country to the other, were in favor of pending bills on the subject. Now to continue these disabilities on the statute book would be repugnant to the principles on which the Republican party rested, and he who, whether in or out of Congress, insisted upon their continuance, was no longer a Republican as tested by the platforms of the party. He had fought for the rights of the black man, not because he was black, but because he was a man; and now we are bound to take care that the rights of man himself were not lost. The disabilities of the Southern people were not designed as punishments, but as measures of great public policy. The fifteenth amendment was a delusion and a snare which these disabilities remained on the statute-books, because a black man was not enfranchised so long as he could not vote for his friends and neighbors. Had five hundred years of a system of test oath and punishment in Ireland raised up a loyal generation? Were the fires of rebellion in Hungary quenched by such means, or was not peace the result of a free constitution and right of representation?

Mr. Morton (Rad., Ind.) in reply to Mr. Ferry, said the Senator's manifestation of bitterness and passion had surprised him. It was well the Senator announced himself a Republican. A stranger might have supposed he was listening to a Democratic speech, and a very bitter one at that. His own criticism of the Senator's speech on a previous day had no personal reference; but its verification was at hand in the satisfaction with which the speech had been received by Democrats on the floor. By sweeping away all disabilities the Senator would admit the leaders of the rebellion to the national councils to make laws for the whole country, leaving the Union men of the South, in the present lawless condition of society there, to the mercy of their enemies. This should not be permitted. Mr. Morton replied at length to the argument of Mr. Ferry, whose views he said entitled him to a seat on the Democratic side of the chamber, and whose argument should lead him next to move the repeal of all pensions to Union soldiers, or else to pension rebels. He also defended the Georgia officials from the charge of corruption, and argued that when admitted to participation in the government, the rebels of the South would turn up and defy those whom they were now cajoling and flattering.

Mr. Johnson (Rad., W. Va.) argued that the natural effect of proscription legislation in alienating the people of a State from the general government was to foster State pride and local independence of national authority. He referred to the generally entertained though erroneous opinion in the South prior to the war, that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the State government which protected him, and that the people then looked upon the United States government as merely something necessary for carrying on foreign relations and like functions. In England, for instance, this divided allegiance never existed. Hence the criminal intent pertaining to the term "rebel" in that and other countries did not properly adhere to the Southern people.

Mr. Sawyer (Rad., S. C.) eulogized the speech of Mr. Ferry as sound Republican doctrine, and thought the attempt to read that Senator out of the Republican party would require more force than mere assertion and denunciation for its accomplishment, as it was aimed at one-half, at least, of the Republican Senators on the floor, and four-fifths of the Republican voters in the United States. For himself, he would recognize no man's right to read him out of the party until he could show that the ground on which he stood was not Republican. He went on to argue that actual reconstruction could only be achieved by extending to the citizen of one State all the rights enjoyed by a citizen of any other, and that under the political disability scheme two innocent men suffered for every guilty one.

Mr. Drake (Rad., Mo.) believed that the only class under disabilities in the South at the present time were those who, after holding office under the United States government and owing allegiance to it, engaged in rebellion. The number would not, he thought, exceed forty thousand.

Mr. Sawyer (Rad., S. C.) said that not only members of Congress, governors, and judges were included, but sheriffs, notaries, constables, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, notaries public, justices of the peace, and so on, *ad infinitum*. It reached men who had no more to do with raising the flag of secession than had the Senator from Missouri. No more blundering, stupid scheme than that of the test oath could have been conceived. In the South they were now reduced to the necessity of selecting public officials from among incompetents or rascals. He hoped to hear some expression of opinion from the Representative in the Senate of that

race which so largely made up the loyal element of the South upon the wisdom of keeping the intelligence, wealth, and virtue of the South in a condition of political slavery for an indefinite period; because any man who was not the equal of another in his political rights was in some sense a slave. He thought the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Revels) would declare in favor of amnesty for the past as the best protection for his race.

Mr. Cameron (Rad., Pa.) expressed his conviction, as the result of personal observation during a recent visit to the South, that the rebellious spirit of the people was still alive. Mr. Revels (Rad., Miss.) having been called upon, proceeded to define his position and that of the Republican party in Mississippi upon the question of general amnesty. He was in favor of removing disabilities in the South just as fast as the people gave evidence of loyalty. Wherever a man gave this evidence by ceasing to denounce and oppose the laws of Congress, by respecting them and laboring to carry them out, he was in favor of removing his disabilities. If this could be truly said of a whole State, he would be in favor of the removal of disabilities of that State. In the State of Mississippi the Republican party had pledged itself to universal amnesty, and the Legislature had redeemed that pledge by the passage of a resolution asking Congress to remove the disabilities of citizens of the State, and which he had presented. The condition of things in Mississippi was exceptional. The lawlessness and violence prevailing in other reconstructed States did not exist there, but the people were harmonious and prosperous. He was in favor of amnesty in Mississippi, as the party had given its pledge to that effect and the State was fit for it.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The convention of teachers met at Nickerson's Hotel, at 8 o'clock, Thursday night. On motion, Mr. Thomas Duckett, of Newberry, was called to the chair, and Mr. M. M. Farrow, of Winnsboro, requested to act as Secretary. On motion of Mr. B. R. Stuart a committee of five was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the convention. The committee retired, and, after consultation, reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hugh S. Thompson, of Columbia.  
1st Vice President—G. A. Woodward, of Winnsboro.  
2d Vice President—J. B. Patrick, of Greenville.  
3d Vice President—A. P. Pifer, of Newberry.  
4th Vice President—D. H. Townsend, of Union.

Corresponding Secretary—B. F. Miller, of Greenville.  
Recording Secretary and Treasurer—M. M. Farrow, of Winnsboro.

Committees on a Constitution and on other subjects were appointed, and, after an interesting discussion, on various matters connected with education, the convention adjourned, to meet Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.—The convention met at 10 o'clock. The minutes of last night's meeting were read and confirmed. The committee appointed to perfect the constitution previously submitted made a report, which, after some discussion, was adopted. The points of general interest embodied in the constitution were contained in articles 1 and 2, which are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be called the "Educational Institute, of South Carolina." ART. 2. Any person who is, or has been, identified with the cause of education, may become a member of this institution by a vote of four-fifths of the members present at any regular meeting, by the payment of an initiation fee of one dollar, and by signing the constitution.

Many subjects of general interest were proposed and discussed fully by the members.

A committee was appointed to select gentlemen to prepare essays on various topics, which will be discussed at the next meeting, the time and place of which are to be named hereafter. After resolutions of thanks to Mr. Wright, of the Nickerson House, and to the various railroad companies, for special privileges extended to the association, at 2 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

The earnestness evinced by those present affords the best assurance that this association, which is now successfully organized will take rank with similar ones in Virginia, Georgia and other States, where already much good has been effected.

It will be seen that the association is organized on the most liberal basis. We trust that it will receive from the teachers of the State the support which a movement of such importance to the cause of education demands.—*Phoenix*.

Arthur M. Huger, Esq., a prominent citizen of Charleston, is dead.

Theodore Clay, son of Henry Clay, died recently. He has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum for thirty years.

The revenue assessments of North and South Carolina show an increase of twenty-two per cent. over last year.

It is reported that Governor Bard, of Idaho, will resign and return to Georgia, for the purpose of defeating Bullock and his policy.

Mr. Jacob Early, the father of Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, died recently in Lexington, Mo., aged 87 years.

Maj. John E. Bacon, of Edgefield, has accepted the nomination for Congress from this Congressional District.

Army officers are directed by the War Department to furnish U. S. Marshals with military aid in taking the census, on the written application of the Marshals.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, is stopping in Lowell, at the house of General Butler. His marriage with Miss Blanche Butler takes place probably in July.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed an act designed to protect farmers from the frauds practiced on them by the manufacturers of condensed fertilizers.

The Boston Post says: Brownlow is going to the Sulphur Springs. He has been for years consigning his enemies to regions where sulphur springs eternal.

The Democrats of Maine will hold their State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor on Tuesday, June 28. The Republican Convention occurs June 15.

A Pennsylvania paper gives a list of nineteen gentlemen who are urged and stand ready to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of that State.

A prize medal consisting of a five-dollar gold coin, is offered to the exhibitor of the heaviest male baby at the meeting of the Cherokee Agricultural Fair at Rome, Ga.

Malcolm J. Browning has retired from the editorial management of the Orangeburg News, and Charles H. Hall is announced as editor and proprietor.

It is not pleasant to add to the sorrows of a despairing people, but duty compels the announcement that Congress will not adjourn until the 15th of July.

The Arkansas Journal gets excited over the fifteenth amendment in this wise: "Where fettered feet once trod now leaps the untrammelled votary of freedom."

W. W. Sampson, the forger, has been released on bail in the sum of \$5,000, and has departed the State. It is thought he will scarcely appear to answer for his crime.

J. M. Eason, an implement known as the "Stump Extractor," a description of which appeared in our columns some time ago.

Capt. T. C. Dunn, the Republican candidate in opposition to Whittemore, is canvassing the First Congressional District. He takes Whittemore and his frauds for a text in all of his speeches.

Major Thomas W. Sweeney, of Mexican war and Fenian repute, has been retired honorably from active service with the rank of brigadier general. He is a printer, and lost an arm in the Mexican war.

The Philadelphia Age says it is rumored that Radical merchants of that city are discharging all the colored men in their employ—nominees of that party at the coming election. Here is a case for Sumner, but as it is to benefit the Radical party, it is questionable whether he will regard it as wrong.

The cotton merchants of Columbia have determined that hereafter cotton offered in that city for sale should be weighed by either the seller or buyer, as should be agreed on between themselves, and that no charge should be made for weighing. This action was considered necessary, owing to the incompetency and inexperience of the public weighers recently elected by the City Council.

The Richmond Whig assures us that the time has passed when the laboring man was looked down upon in Virginia, and that all Virginians are to-day looking up to that class as their main reliance.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, May 26, 1870.  
COTTON.—Small quantities offered during the week, and prices ranged from 19 to 20½.  
Cotton—Selling at \$24.90 a bushel.  
FLOUR.—\$3½ to \$1.00 a barrel.  
BACON.—Hog round—19 to 21c. a lb.  
Cotton easier—middling 2½ to 3c. New York, May 26.  
Cotton dull—sales 800 bales—uplands 22½. Gold 14.

HYMENEAU.

\* MARRIED, on the morning of the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Rice, Mr. ROBERT HADEN and Miss EMMA FRANCES, second daughter of Mr. Roger Williams, all of Abbeville county.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at the residence of her husband in Belton, on the 11th day of May, 1870, MARY E. STRINGER, wife of J. Stringer. She was born January 28, 1837, and was married November 3, 1857. From her youth she was the subject of serious religious impressions, but professed no change of heart until during the summer of 1863. On the 30th of August, 1868, she united herself to the Belton Baptist Church, and was baptized a few days afterwards with her husband, and many others. From the time she identified herself with the Church, she manifested the most untiring interest in everything in any way promotive of the interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Her place in the Church was never vacant when she was able to attend, and she was ever ready to encourage others in the performance of Christian duty. Her intimate friends who were without hope in Christ, found in her a quiet, faithful counselor, and realized that she felt a prayerful interest in their salvation. During her last illness, which was severe and lasted several weeks, she eminently manifested that patience, which comes from the exercise of a saving faith. In the Lord Jesus Christ. Not a murmuring word escaped her lips, and even when she knew that the disease could not be broken up, unmanfully she would take whatever her kind physician and friends might see fit to administer. Her illness she talked with her husband in reference to her hopes in Christ, and spoke many words of consolation as to her future prospects. A few days before her death, when asked by a friend if she enjoyed the presence of the Saviour in her affections, she replied, "Yes, and in prayer I feel that I can draw nearer to God than ever before." When asked if she felt that she would take care of those she loved in this world, she replied, "I would trust entirely in Him, she replied that "she could trust all in the hands of her Saviour, and felt assured that He would never forsake her, and that He would take care of those she loved in this world." When the last moment came, she quietly fell asleep in Jesus, the immortal spirit passing from the conflicts of earth to the joys of the better world.

She leaves a devoted husband and an affectionate boy, with many relatives and friends to mourn her departure. Though the affliction was severe, yet it is best, and though her death has made desolate the household of which she was the light, her friends should be encouraged with the hope that "they may meet her again in the heavenly land."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. HAYNSWORTH EARLE,  
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE IN THE BENSON HOUSE.

May 26, 1870 48 3m

Savannah Valley Railroad.

A CONVENTION of the Stockholders of the Savannah Valley Railroad Company will be held at Abbeville, S. C. on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of JUNE next.

It is urgently requested that ALL the stock be represented, either in person or by proxy, as business of vital importance